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TRANSMITTAL SLIP		DATE	
TO: <i>ER</i>			
ROOM NO.		BUILDING	
REMARKS:			
FROM: <i>D / PAO</i>			
ROOM NO.		BUILDING	EXTENSION

13 September 1988

Bob:

Here is the draft for your introduction of Rita Rodriguez, one of the directors of the Export-Import Bank. Dr. Rodriguez will be making remarks at the Agency's Hispanic Heritage Week in the Headquarters Auditorium at 11:00 a.m. on 14 September.

I have attached a short bio of Dr. Rodriguez provided by her staff. Her staff also told us that Dr. Rodriguez was the first woman to be named a professor at the Harvard Business School. That point is included in these remarks.

Bill Baker

Attachments:

As stated

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DCI/PAO/WMB [redacted]

Distribution:

Orig. - Addressee

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1 - DCI [redacted]

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P-301-15

PROPOSED REMARKS
BY
ROBERT M. GATES
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF
RITA M. RODRIGUEZ
AT CEREMONY FOR HISPANIC HERITAGE WEEK
SEPTEMBER 14, 1988

IT IS TYPICAL OF OUR NATION THAT WE CELEBRATE THE WHOLE, BUT
RECOGNIZE THE PARTICULAR. AND TODAY, AS A NATION, WE HAVE BEGUN TO
RECOGNIZE THE PARTICULAR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE HISPANIC COMMUNITY --
ACHIEVEMENTS THAT NOW STRONGLY SHAPE THE CURRENT NATIONAL LANGUAGE
AND PERSPECTIVE.

HISPANIC LITERATURE, ART, AND MUSIC HAVE LONG FORMED PART OF THE
AMERICAN CULTURE, BUT ONLY RECENTLY HAVE WE APPRECIATED THE FULL
EXTENT OF THAT CONTRIBUTION. AND ONLY RECENTLY HAVE WE BEGUN TO SEE
THE HISPANIC EXPERIENCE AS A FULFILLMENT OF WHAT HAS ALWAYS BEEN
DEFINED AS THE AMERICAN EXPERIENCE. FOR IN SPITE OF INEQUITY AND
STRUGGLE, THE PROMISE OF AMERICA HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE PROMISE OF
OPPORTUNITY -- A PROMISE MADE BY AND FOR A NATION OF IMMIGRANTS.
BOTH OUR PAST AND OUR FUTURE ARE BOUND UP IN THE DREAMS AND
ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF IMMIGRANTS WHOSE TALENT, SKILL, AND PERSISTENCE
HAS DEFINED, REDEFINED, AND ENRICHED AMERICA.

IT IS A TRIBUTE TO THE DIVERSITY OF THOSE ACCOMPLISHMENTS THAT WE WERE ABLE TO DRAW FROM A NUMBER OF TALENTED SPEAKERS TO JOIN US IN TODAY'S CELEBRATION. CONGRESSMAN RICHARDSON, WHO WAS TO HAVE SPOKEN, IS UNABLE TO BE WITH US. WE ARE FORTUNATE, HOWEVER, TO HAVE ANOTHER DISTINGUISHED MEMBER OF THE HISPANIC COMMUNITY, ONE WHOSE ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND DIRECTION WE MIGHT ALL WISH TO EMULATE.

OUR SPEAKER, RITA RODRIGUEZ, HAS SERVED FOR SIX YEARS AS A FULL-TIME MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE IMPORT-EXPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. SHE WAS NOMINATED BY PRESIDENT REAGAN AND CONFIRMED BY THE U.S. SENATE IN OCTOBER OF 1982.

DR. RODRIGUEZ WAS PROFESSOR OF FINANCE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO FROM 1978 TO 1982. FROM 1969 TO 1978, SHE TAUGHT AT THE HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL WHERE SHE WAS THE FIRST WOMAN TO BE NAMED PROFESSOR. SHE HAS SERVED AS A CONSULTANT IN INTERNATIONAL FINANCE TO U.S. MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES AND TO BOTH U.S. AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.

DR. RODRIGUEZ HAS WRITTEN NUMEROUS BOOKS AND ARTICLES ON INTERNATIONAL FINANCE, INCLUDING THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK AT FIFTY, AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGEMENT IN U.S. MULTINATIONALS. SHE HAS CO-AUTHORED STILL OTHERS, INCLUDING INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKETS: A GUIDE TO FOREIGN CURRENCY OPERATIONS, AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND MONEY MARKETS.

DR. RODRIGUEZ WAS BORN IN CUBA. SHE HOLDS A BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO, AND A MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND A DOCTORATE FROM NEW YORK UNIVERSITY'S GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS.

WE ARE DELIGHTED AND HONORED THAT DR. RODRIGUEZ HAS AGREED TO JOIN US IN CELEBRATING HISPANIC HERITAGE WEEK, AND TO GIVE US THE BENEFIT OF HER VISION AND HER PERSPECTIVE.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
TELEPHONE: (202) 566-8990

RITA M. RODRIGUEZ

Rita M. Rodriguez is a full-time member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States. She was nominated by President Reagan and was confirmed by the U.S. Senate on October 1, 1982.

Dr. Rodriguez was Professor of Finance at the University of Illinois at Chicago from 1978 to 1982 and Assistant Professor and then Associate Professor of Business Administration at Harvard Business School from 1969 to 1978. She has served as a consultant in international finance to U.S. multinational companies and to U.S. and foreign government agencies.

Dr. Rodriguez is the author of numerous books and articles on international finance, including The Export-Import Bank at Fifty (Lexington, Massachusetts: D.C. Heath and Company, 1987) and Foreign Exchange Management in U.S. Multinationals (Lexington, Massachusetts: D.C. Heath, 1980). She is co-author, with E. Eugene Carter, of International Financial Management (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., Third Edition, 1984); and she is co-author, with Heinz Riehl, of Foreign Exchange Markets: A Guide to Foreign Currency Operations (New York: McGraw Hill, Inc. 1977) and Foreign Exchange and Money Markets (New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc., 1983).

Dr. Rodriguez holds a B.B.A. (1964) from the University of Puerto Rico, and an M.B.A (1968) and a Ph.D (1969) from New York University of Graduate School of Business. Born in Cuba, Dr. Rodriguez is an American citizen. She is married to E. Eugene Carter and has one daughter.

January, 1987



EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES
811 VERMONT AVENUE, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20571

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Luncheon with Representative Bill Richardson
on 14 September 1988 at 12:15 p.m.

FROM:

John L. Helgerson
Director of Congressional
Affairs

EXTENSION

NO.

OCA 88-2964

DATE

9 September 1988

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

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COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

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Executive Registry

14 SEP 1988

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Executive Director
(A/L)

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Deputy Director of
Congressional Affairs

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P-301-IR

ER

OCA 88-2964

09 SEP 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

FROM: John L. Helgerson
Director of Congressional Affairs

SUBJECT: Luncheon with Bill Richardson (D., N.M.)

1. You will host Representative Richardson for lunch in the Executive Dining Room at 12:15 p.m. on 14 September following his presentation to an Agency audience in the Auditorium commemorating our Hispanic Heritage Week. He will be accompanied by Melanie Kenderdine, his administrative assistant, and Calvin Humphrey, Counsel for the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. Sixteen Agency employees will also join you, including each of the Deputy Directors, the Inspector General, the Director Equal Employment Opportunity and several Hispanic employees (a list of Agency attendees is attached).

2. The staff advises that Mr. Richardson has no specific topics he would like to discuss, but notes that he is keenly interested in the area of Equal Employment Opportunity, especially Hispanic employment. Of Hispanic origin himself, his interest in minority opportunities stems from the Hispanic representation in his Congressional district (third district, New Mexico), three-fifths of which is either Hispanic or American Indian. As a Member of the Hispanic Caucus and of the House Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities, Mr. Richardson has actively worked toward improving opportunities for Hispanics. He has also shown an active interest in Agency efforts directed at the employment of Hispanics. For example:

--He was instrumental in introducing into the Intelligence Authorization Act for FY 1989 the requirement that the Agency and NSA submit to the Committees a report setting forth an analysis of the representation of each minority group and a CIA plan for addressing any underrepresentation by September 1991. Bob Fitzgerald is currently preparing the analysis and report.

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P-301-7D

--Mr. Richardson has been briefed on three separate occasions in the past six months on the employment of Hispanics, twice in Washington and once at his district office in New Mexico. His interest during these briefings primarily concerned Agency recruitment efforts. At one briefing, he was particularly interested in the number of Hispanics in professional positions.

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3. Mr. Richardson will be interested in hearing from you about the Agency employment profile of Hispanics and efforts to improve their representation, particularly in the professional ranks. Although Bob Fitzgerald and Rae Huffstutler will be present to help with any details, a fact sheet is attached that summarizes the employment profile of Hispanics.

4. You may want to take the opportunity to inform Mr. Richardson that Bob Fitzgerald has been appointed Deputy Director for African and Latin American Analysis, a key senior management position in the Directorate of Intelligence.

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John L. Helgerson

Attachments

SECRET

AGENCY ATTENDEESFORREPRESENTATIVE BILL RICHARDSON'S LUNCHEON1215 14 SEPTEMBER 1988EXECUTIVE DINING ROOM

William Donnelly, Inspector General

Richard Stolz, Deputy Director for Operations

Richard Kerr, Deputy Director for Intelligence

Evan Hineman, Deputy Director for Science & Technology

Henry Mahoney, Associate Deputy for Administration

Bill Baker, Director, Public Affairs Office

John Helgersen, Director, Office of Congressional Affairs

Royal Elmendorf, Director of Personnel

25X1 [REDACTED] Chief, Arms Control Intelligence Staff

Robert Fitzgerald, Director, Equal Employment Opportunity

25X1 [REDACTED] Chief, Language Training Division/OTE

[REDACTED] Chief of Personnel, National Photographic
Interpretation Center

25X1 [REDACTED] Office Referent, Planning and Resource
Staff, Foreign Broadcast Information Service

25X1 [REDACTED]

25X1 [REDACTED] Executive Secretary of the Subcommittee for
Overhead Reconnaissance Systems

25X1 [REDACTED] Chief of Personnel, Office of Special
Projects

25X1 [REDACTED] Hispanic Employment Program Manager
for the Office of Equal Employment

CONFIDENTIAL

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HISPANIC EMPLOYMENT FACT SHEET

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°°The Agency employs Hispanics, representing of the total Agency population. (Government-wide, Hispanics account for 5% of the Federal labor force.)

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°°Almost three-fourths of the are in the professional ranks:

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Professional
Technical
Clerical
Wage

°°The Breakdown by Directorate is as follows:

STAT

Professional
Technical
Clerical
Wage

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°°Grade Structure. Most of the occupy mid-level positions

- Over 50% are clustered in the GS 10-14 grade levels.
- 5 Hispanic males hold SIS positions. Most Senior Hispanic females are GS 14s.

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°°Between 1 October and 29 July, Hispanics EOD'd. This number accounts for of all Agency employees entering on duty.

°°Our minority student programs have begun to include Hispanics:

- The Minority Undergraduate Program, which provides paid summer work for promising minority students, this summer included 6 Hispanics out of 45. Last year there were none. Several students recruited in this program came from several schools in the Southwest, including New Mexico Institute of Mining, New Mexico State University, Saint Andrews University of Texas and the Pan American University of Texas.

--The Undergraduate Scholar Program, which provides qualified and financially needy high school students with tuition assistance and CIA summer work experience, this year includes 5 Hispanics out of the total number of 17 students. Last year there was only one Hispanic in the group of 11.

°°During the past year, the EEO staff significantly stepped its recruiting effort at colleges and universities where there are significant numbers of Hispanics. Among these universities were:

- The University of New Mexico.
- New Mexico State University.
- University of Texas at El Paso.
- New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology.
- Pan American University in Texas.
- Corpus Christi University.

This year the search will be expanded to other parts of the country including plans to recruit at:

- Florida State University.
- University of Miami.
- Florida International University.

Page Denied

New Mexico - 3rd District

3 Bill Richardson (D)

Of Santa Fe — Elected 1982

Born: Nov. 15, 1947, Pasadena, Calif.
Education: Tufts U., B.A. 1970, M.A. 1971.
Occupation: Business consultant.
Family: Wife, Barbara Flavin.
Religion: Roman Catholic.
Political Career: Executive director, New Mexico Democratic Party, 1978-80; Democratic nominee for U.S. House, 1980.
Capitol Office: 332 Cannon Bldg. 20515; 225-6190.



In Washington: Richardson is an aggressive, ambitious man whose penchant for publicity makes some colleagues a little wary of him. But he is a shrewd politician, and he knows how to work his way into positions of influence. Sitting on both the Energy and Commerce and Interior committees, Richardson is in a good position to pursue issues that are crucial to New Mexico, and he does so tenaciously.

He possesses superior public relations skills, and he uses his committee assignments to attract valuable attention back home. He sees to it that regular field hearings are held in his district, and that they are widely reported.

Richardson's desire for attention causes him problems in the legislative process. Members hoping to win his support for a measure sometimes complain that the only way to do so is to make him a sponsor and give him a generous supply of the credit, regardless of how important his role has been.

Although he bears an Anglo name, Richardson has a Hispanic background, and has been a leader on Mexican-American issues. Early in the 99th Congress Richardson was chosen as chairman of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, but he later stepped down saying that he wanted to spend more time on state-wide issues in New Mexico. His decision to give up the chairmanship came at a time of controversy over his support for comprehensive immigration reform legislation, which most members of the Hispanic Caucus opposed.

The immigration bill combined legalization of many illegal aliens already in the United States with new sanctions against employers hiring those here illegally. A majority of Hispanics in the House argued against the bill on the grounds that the sanctions would lead to discrimination against anyone who looked or sounded foreign.

Richardson had voted against immigration

reform himself in 1984, but in the 99th Congress he favored a compromise in an effort to make the bill as palatable to Hispanic interests as possible. "There's going to be an immigration bill anyway," he said in 1986. "I hate to fall on my sword." Later he voted for the bill that became law, saying it was "the last gasp for legalization to take place in a humane way."

If Richardson's work on immigration led to some tensions within the Hispanic Caucus, it also may have helped change some minds. In 1984, no members of the Hispanic Caucus supported the legislation; in 1986, four of 10 members went along with his position.

Another sensitive issue for Richardson has been U.S. policy toward Nicaragua. In his first term, Richardson was a staunch critic of Reagan administration efforts to support the contra rebels in that country. But in the 99th Congress he altered his course, expressing concern about human rights abuses by Nicaragua's Sandinista regime. In early 1985 he warned that the Sandinistas needed to "clean up their act," and a few months later he supported sending the contras non-military aid. "I am willing to give the president of the United States a chance and the benefit of the doubt," he said. The House later adopted a Richardson amendment requiring the president to establish procedures to ensure that the aid would not be used for weapons purchases.

In 1986, Richardson opposed administration efforts to send military aid to the contras. Instead he joined with Indiana Democrat Lee H. Hamilton to offer an unsuccessful substitute package providing \$27 million in humanitarian aid to Nicaraguan refugees as well as funding to promote regional peace talks.

Richardson pays particular attention to the needs of American Indians, who have a significant presence in his district. In the 99th

Bill Richardson, D-N.M.

New Mexico 3

With three-fifths of its voters either Hispanic or Indian, the 3rd is decidedly more liberal and more Democratic than either of the state's other constituencies.

The population is divided between the Hispanic counties of northern New Mexico and the energy-rich Indian lands along the Arizona border.

Of the two regions, the Hispanic north is the most loyally Democratic. It includes six of the seven New Mexico counties carried by Walter F. Mondale in 1984. The centerpiece of the region is Santa Fe, the second-largest city in the state, and a pleasant mix of Spanish and Indian cultures has attracted a steady influx of young Anglos.

The rest of the Hispanic north is primarily mountainous, semi-arid grazing land that supports some subsistence farming. Unemployment has been high in the area: the Mora County jobless rate was well above 30 percent for much of this decade.

An economic oasis is the Anglo community of Los Alamos, where the atomic bomb was developed during World War II. One of

North and West — Farmington; Santa Fe

the most prosperous counties in the country, its unemployment rate has been negligible in the 1980s. Its voters — well educated and scientifically inclined — are largely Republicans. But there is a strong moderate streak in some of those Republicans: John B. Anderson's presidential bid drew 15 percent in Los Alamos County in 1980.

The Indian country divides more closely at the polls. The Indians, most of them Navaho, usually vote Democratic. But they turn out in small numbers and occasionally bolt to the Republicans — the council for the Pueblo tribes endorsed Reagan in 1980.

The largest county in the region is San Juan County, where a conservative Anglo population settled around Farmington to tap the vast supply of oil, gas and coal in the Four Corners area. San Juan County gave Reagan two-thirds of its vote in 1984.

Population: 432,492 White 272,117 (63%). Black 2,060 (1%). American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut 90,403 (21%). Spanish origin 166,577 (39%). 18 and over 280,182 (65%). 65 and over 34,045 (8%). Median age 26.

Congress he sought funding to fight alcohol and drug abuse among Indians in the giant anti-drug package. He has also worked on other Indian health legislation, but those efforts were frustrated in the 98th Congress, when President Reagan pocket-vetoed an Indian health package, and in the 99th, when the House and Senate were unable to resolve differences.

Richardson has been an active player on Energy and Commerce from his first months on the committee. In 1983, he teamed with Republican James T. Broyhill of North Carolina to offer a producer-oriented version of legislation governing gas pricing. This was a good deal for both men. Richardson, by teaming with one of the chamber's shrewdest legislators, got his name on a major bill at a stage when most freshmen were still invisible.

Widely identified as a liberal Democrat on most issues, Richardson is not an automatic environmentalist vote on Energy and Commerce. When the Transportation Subcommittee began taking up legislation to reauthorize the "superfund" hazardous-waste cleanup program, Richardson resisted a proposal to add petroleum leaks, including 261 in his home state, to the list of sites to be cleaned up. Oil

and gas companies in New Mexico were concerned that under such a proposal they could be held partly liable for supplying fuel to local service stations with leaking tanks. But when the full committee voted to report superfund legislation in late 1985, Richardson and nine other Democrats joined in rejecting it as too weak.

Richardson also speaks out frequently on behalf of New Mexico's troubled uranium industry. In 1985 he offered an amendment to the authorization bill for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission allowing the agency to require that utilities use domestic uranium. He withdrew the proposal when Interior Chairman Morris K. Udall promised to hold hearings.

At Home: A former staff member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Richardson made his entry into politics in 1978, when he moved to New Mexico to become executive director of the Democratic State Committee. Within months he was planning a 1980 congressional campaign against Republican Rep. Manuel Lujan Jr. He was criticized as a carpetbagger, but he responded that his ethnic heritage — he was raised in Mexico City by a Mexican mother and an American father — made

Bill Richardson, D-N.M.

heavily Hispanic New Mexico a logical home.

By coming within 5,200 votes of the seemingly entrenched Lujan, Richardson became a star in his state party overnight. When the northern New Mexico 3rd District was created the next year, he was the early favorite to win.

His campaign survived some serious problems. He had to retract a statement in his literature that identified him as a "top" foreign policy adviser to the late Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey. Questions about a \$100,000 campaign loan produced a probe by the Federal Election Commission. Although he was eventually cleared of any wrongdoing, the probe did bring his campaign unwanted negative publicity.

Richardson countered the bad press by campaigning dawn to dusk through the small towns and pueblos, reaching the Hispanic and Indian voters who together cast a majority of the ballots. With his 1980 organization still in place and a substantial campaign treasury, Richardson won the four-way primary with 36 percent. In the most loyally Democratic constituency in the state, his win was tantamount to election.

Richardson has not had serious competition since then, although at least one of his campaigns attracted considerable attention. In 1986, he was challenged for re-election by former GOP Gov. David Cargo, a whimsical man

who was seeking a political comeback 15 years after leaving office — following a long absence from the state.

Cargo managed to land some blows. When Richardson accepted an honorarium for touring a southwest Virginia coal mine, the Republican branded him "Peso Bill" — a move that generated home-state pressure and eventually helped encourage Richardson to donate the money to charity. Unfortunately for Cargo, his organization and vote-getting abilities did not match his capacity for one-liners. Richardson, capitalizing on publicity he received for his work on a bill to grant a national historical designation to the Santa Fe Trail, blew Cargo away with over 70 percent of the vote.

Richardson almost passed up politics for a career in professional baseball. Following his boyhood in Mexico City, he moved to the United States to attend school. At age 18, he was drafted by the Kansas City (now Oakland) Athletics. He might still be roaming the baseball diamond had an elbow injury not ended his sports career.

After graduating from Tufts University, Richardson moved to Washington and found work in the State Department's congressional relations office. He subsequently worked for three years as a Senate Foreign Relations Committee staffer before moving to New Mexico.

Committees

Education and Labor (17th of 21 Democrats)
Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education; Employment Opportunities

Energy and Commerce (18th of 25 Democrats)
Commerce, Consumer Protection and Competitiveness; Energy and Power; Telecommunications and Finance

Interior and Insular Affairs (15th of 23 Democrats)
National Parks and Public Lands; Water and Power; Resources

Select Aging (21st of 39 Democrats)
Housing and Consumer Interests; Human Services

Elections**1986 General**

Bill Richardson (D) 95,760 (71%)
David F. Cargo (R) 38,552 (29%)

1984 General

Bill Richardson (D) 100,470 (61%)
Louis H. Gallegos (R) 62,351 (38%)

Previous Winning Percentage: 1982 (65%)

District Vote For President

1984		1980		1976	
D	77,774 (46%)	D	59,786 (40%)	D	73,305 (53%)
R	89,612 (53%)	R	76,859 (52%)	R	63,159 (46%)
		I	9,325 (6%)		

Campaign Finance

	Receipts	Receipts from PACs	Expenditures
1986			
Richardson (D)	\$370,329	\$244,188 (66%)	\$354,849
Cargo (R)	\$88,365	\$24,092 (27%)	\$86,865

1984

Richardson (D)	\$439,746	\$256,235 (59%)	\$425,934
Gallegos (R)	\$207,831	\$27,400 (13%)	\$201,931

Voting Studies

Year	Presidential Support		Party Unity		Conservative Coalition	
	S	O	S	O	S	O
1986	24	76	90	9	52	44
1985	25	71	89	6	33	65
1984	31	66	89	9	19	80
1983	16	82	87	9	29	71

S = Support O = Opposition

Key Votes

Produce MX missiles (1985)	N
Cut federal subsidy for water projects (1985)	Y
Weaken gun control laws (1986)	Y
Cut back public housing construction (1986)	N
Aid Nicaraguan contras (1986)	N
Impose textile import limits over Reagan veto (1986)	Y
Block chemical weapons production (1986)	Y
Impose South African sanctions over Reagan veto (1986)	Y

Interest Group Ratings

Year	ADA	ACU	AFL-CIO	CCUS
1986	75	18	100	41
1985	70	14	76	32
1984	85	17	100	43
1983	95	13	88	20

SUBJECT: Luncheon with Representative Bill Richardson

Distribution;

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1 - Evan Hineman, DDS&T

1 - Henry Mahoney, ADA

1 - Bill Baker, D/PAO

1 - Royal Elmendorf, D/OP

1 - Robert Fitzgerald, D/EEO

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OCA/Senate/[]ds (7 Sept 1988)

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Proposed Remarks for Introduction of Congressman Richardson
14 September 1988

FROM:

William M. Baker *WMB*
Director, Public Affairs

EXTENSION

27676

NO.

PAO 88-0268

DATE

8 August 1988

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

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8 August 1988

Bob:

Here is the draft for your introduction of Congressman Richardson on 14 September. Richardson will be making remarks at the Agency's Hispanic Heritage Week in the Headquarters Auditorium at 11:00 a.m.

We have coordinated these remarks with the Office of Congressional Affairs. I have also attached a write-up about Bill Richardson that I thought you might find interesting. It appeared in Politics in America: The 100th Congress.

S
Bill Baker

Attachments:
As stated

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P-301-IP

PROPOSED REMARKS
BY
ROBERT M. GATES
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF
CONGRESSMAN BILL RICHARDSON
AT CEREMONY FOR HISPANIC HERITAGE WEEK
SEPTEMBER 14, 1988

IT IS TYPICAL OF OUR NATION THAT WE CELEBRATE THE WHOLE, BUT
RECOGNIZE THE PARTICULAR. AND TODAY, AS A NATION, WE HAVE BEGUN TO
RECOGNIZE THE PARTICULAR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE HISPANIC COMMUNITY --
ACHIEVEMENTS THAT NOW STRONGLY SHAPE THE CURRENT NATIONAL LANGUAGE
AND PERSPECTIVE.

HISPANIC LITERATURE, ART, AND MUSIC HAVE LONG FORMED PART OF THE
AMERICAN CULTURE, BUT ONLY RECENTLY HAVE WE APPRECIATED THE FULL
EXTENT OF THAT CONTRIBUTION. AND ONLY RECENTLY HAVE WE BEGUN TO SEE
THE HISPANIC EXPERIENCE AS A FULFILLMENT OF WHAT HAS ALWAYS BEEN
DEFINED AS THE AMERICAN EXPERIENCE. FOR IN SPITE OF INEQUITY AND
STRUGGLE, THE PROMISE OF AMERICA HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE PROMISE OF
OPPORTUNITY -- A PROMISE MADE BY AND FOR A NATION OF IMMIGRANTS.
BOTH OUR PAST AND OUR FUTURE IS BOUND UP IN THE DREAMS AND
ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF IMMIGRANTS WHOSE TALENT, SKILL, AND PERSERVERENCE
HAS DEFINED, REDEFINED, AND ENRICHED AMERICA.

OUR SPEAKER TODAY, HAS LONG WORKED FOR THE SUCCESSES OF THE HISPANIC COMMUNITY. CONGRESSMAN BILL RICHARDSON WAS BORN IN PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, BUT GREW UP IN MEXICO CITY. HE WAS EDUCATED AT TUFTS UNIVERSITY, WHERE HE EARNED A BACHELOR OF ARTS, AND AT THE FLETCHER SCHOOL OF LAW AND DIPLOMACY, WHERE HE EARNED THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS. HE SERVED IN SEVERAL POSTS IN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, BEFORE HIS ELECTION IN 1982 TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE THIRD DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO. HE HAS BEEN A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE SINCE THEN. BUT AT ONE POINT IN HIS LIFE, HE NEARLY PASSED UP POLITICS FOR A CAREER IN PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL. AT 18, HE WAS DRAFTED BY THE KANSAS CITY (NOW OAKLAND) ATHLETICS. IF NOT FOR AN ELBOW INJURY, HE MIGHT BE ON THE BASEBALL DIAMOND NOW.

BUT AS A DISTINGUISHED MEMBER OF THE HOUSE, BILL CURRENTLY SERVES ON THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, THE COMMITTEE ON

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING, THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, AND THE HOUSE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE. HE IS A MEMBER OF THE CONGRESSIONAL HISPANIC CAUCUS AS WELL AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE LEADERSHIP, WHERE HE ALSO SERVES AS A MAJORITY WHIP AT LARGE.

WE ARE DELIGHTED AND HONORED THAT CONGRESSMAN RICHARDSON HAS AGREED TO JOIN US IN CELEBRATING HISPANIC HERITAGE WEEK, AND TO GIVE US THE BENEFIT OF HIS VISION AND HIS PERSPECTIVE.

New Mexico - 3rd District

3 Bill Richardson (D)

Of Santa Fe — Elected 1982

Born: Nov. 15, 1947, Pasadena, Calif.

Education: Tufts U., B.A. 1970, M.A. 1971.

Occupation: Business consultant.

Family: Wife, Barbara Flavin.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

Political Career: Executive director, New Mexico Democratic Party, 1978-80; Democratic nominee for U.S. House, 1980.

Capitol Office: 332 Cannon Bldg. 20515; 225-6190.



In Washington: Richardson is an aggressive, ambitious man whose penchant for publicity makes some colleagues a little wary of him. But he is a shrewd politician, and he knows how to work his way into positions of influence. Sitting on both the Energy and Commerce and Interior committees, Richardson is in a good position to pursue issues that are crucial to New Mexico, and he does so tenaciously.

He possesses superior public relations skills, and he uses his committee assignments to attract valuable attention back home. He sees to it that regular field hearings are held in his district, and that they are widely reported.

Richardson's desire for attention causes him problems in the legislative process. Members hoping to win his support for a measure sometimes complain that the only way to do so is to make him a sponsor and give him a generous supply of the credit, regardless of how important his role has been.

Although he bears an Anglo name, Richardson has a Hispanic background, and has been a leader on Mexican-American issues. Early in the 99th Congress Richardson was chosen as chairman of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, but he later stepped down saying that he wanted to spend more time on statewide issues in New Mexico. His decision to give up the chairmanship came at a time of controversy over his support for comprehensive immigration reform legislation, which most members of the Hispanic Caucus opposed.

The immigration bill combined legalization of many illegal aliens already in the United States with new sanctions against employers hiring those here illegally. A majority of Hispanics in the House argued against the bill on the grounds that the sanctions would lead to discrimination against anyone who looked or sounded foreign.

Richardson had voted against immigration

reform himself in 1984, but in the 99th Congress he favored a compromise in an effort to make the bill as palatable to Hispanic interests as possible. "There's going to be an immigration bill anyway," he said in 1986. "I hate to fall on my sword." Later he voted for the bill that became law, saying it was "the last gasp for legalization to take place in a humane way."

If Richardson's work on immigration led to some tensions within the Hispanic Caucus, it also may have helped change some minds. In 1984, no members of the Hispanic Caucus supported the legislation; in 1986, four of 10 members went along with his position.

Another sensitive issue for Richardson has been U.S. policy toward Nicaragua. In his first term, Richardson was a staunch critic of Reagan administration efforts to support the contra rebels in that country. But in the 99th Congress he altered his course, expressing concern about human rights abuses by Nicaragua's Sandinista regime. In early 1985 he warned that the Sandinistas needed to "clean up their act," and a few months later he supported sending the contras non-military aid. "I am willing to give the president of the United States a chance and the benefit of the doubt," he said. The House later adopted a Richardson amendment requiring the president to establish procedures to ensure that the aid would not be used for weapons purchases.

In 1986, Richardson opposed administration efforts to send military aid to the contras. Instead he joined with Indiana Democrat Lee H. Hamilton to offer an unsuccessful substitute package providing \$27 million in humanitarian aid to Nicaraguan refugees as well as funding to promote regional peace talks.

Richardson pays particular attention to the needs of American Indians, who have a significant presence in his district. In the 99th

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Bill Richardson, D-N.M.

New Mexico 3

With three-fifths of its voters either Hispanic or Indian, the 3rd is decidedly more liberal and more Democratic than either of the state's other constituencies.

The population is divided between the Hispanic counties of northern New Mexico and the energy-rich Indian lands along the Arizona border.

Of the two regions, the Hispanic north is the most loyally Democratic. It includes six of the seven New Mexico counties carried by Walter F. Mondale in 1984. The centerpiece of the region is Santa Fe, the second-largest city in the state, and a pleasant mix of Spanish and Indian cultures has attracted a steady influx of young Anglos.

The rest of the Hispanic north is primarily mountainous, semi-arid grazing land that supports some subsistence farming. Unemployment has been high in the area; the Mora County jobless rate was well above 30 percent for much of this decade.

An economic oasis is the Anglo community of Los Alamos, where the atomic bomb was developed during World War II. One of

North and West — Farmington; Santa Fe

the most prosperous counties in the country, its unemployment rate has been negligible in the 1980s. Its voters — well educated and scientifically inclined — are largely Republicans. But there is a strong moderate streak in some of those Republicans; John B. Anderson's presidential bid drew 15 percent in Los Alamos County in 1980.

The Indian country divides more closely at the polls. The Indians, most of them Navaho, usually vote Democratic. But they turn out in small numbers and occasionally bolt to the Republicans — the council for the Pueblo tribes endorsed Reagan in 1980.

The largest county in the region is San Juan County, where a conservative Anglo population settled around Farmington to tap the vast supply of oil, gas and coal in the Four Corners area. San Juan County gave Reagan two-thirds of its vote in 1984.

Population: 432,492. White 272,117 (63%), Black 2,060 (1%), American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut 90,403 (21%). Spanish origin 168,577 (39%). 18 and over 280,182 (65%), 65 and over 34,045 (8%). Median age: 26.

Congress he sought funding to fight alcohol and drug abuse among Indians in the giant anti-drug package. He has also worked on other Indian health legislation, but those efforts were frustrated in the 98th Congress, when President Reagan pocket-vetoed an Indian health package, and in the 99th, when the House and Senate were unable to resolve differences.

Richardson has been an active player on Energy and Commerce from his first months on the committee. In 1983, he teamed with Republican James T. Broyhill of North Carolina to offer a producer-oriented version of legislation governing gas pricing. This was a good deal for both men. Richardson, by teaming with one of the chamber's shrewdest legislators, got his name on a major bill at a stage when most freshmen were still invisible.

Widely identified as a liberal Democrat on most issues, Richardson is not an automatic environmentalist vote on Energy and Commerce. When the Transportation Subcommittee began taking up legislation to reauthorize the "superfund" hazardous-waste cleanup program, Richardson resisted a proposal to add 261 to the list of sites to be cleaned up. Oil

and gas companies in New Mexico were concerned that under such a proposal they could be held partly liable for supplying fuel to local service stations with leaking tanks. But when the full committee voted to report superfund legislation in late 1985, Richardson and nine other Democrats joined in rejecting it as too weak.

Richardson also speaks out frequently on behalf of New Mexico's troubled uranium industry. In 1985 he offered an amendment to the authorization bill for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission allowing the agency to require that utilities use domestic uranium. He withdrew the proposal when Interior Chairman Morris K. Udall promised to hold hearings.

At Home: A former staff member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Richardson made his entry into politics in 1978, when he moved to New Mexico to become executive director of the Democratic State Committee. Within months he was planning a 1980 congressional campaign against Republican Rep. Manuel Lujan Jr. He was criticized as a carpetbagger, but he responded that his ethnic heritage — he was raised in Mexico City by a Mexican mother and an American father — made

Bill Richardson, D-N.M.

heavily Hispanic New Mexico a logical home.

By coming within 5,200 votes of the seemingly entrenched Lujan, Richardson became a star in his state party overnight. When the northern New Mexico 3rd District was created the next year, he was the early favorite to win.

His campaign survived some serious problems. He had to retract a statement in his literature that identified him as a "top" foreign policy adviser to the late Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey. Questions about a \$100,000 campaign loan produced a probe by the Federal Election Commission. Although he was eventually cleared of any wrongdoing, the probe did bring his campaign unwanted negative publicity.

Richardson countered the bad press by campaigning dawn to dusk through the small towns and pueblos, reaching the Hispanic and Indian voters who together cast a majority of the ballots. With his 1980 organization still in place and a substantial campaign treasury, Richardson won the four-way primary with 36 percent. In the most loyally Democratic constituency in the state, his win was tantamount to election.

Richardson has not had serious competition since then, although at least one of his campaigns attracted considerable attention. In 1986, he was challenged for re-election by former GOP Gov. David Cargo, a whimsical man

who was seeking a political comeback 15 years after leaving office — following a long absence from the state.

Cargo managed to land some blows. When Richardson accepted an honorarium for touring a southwest Virginia coal mine, the Republican branded him "Peso Bill" — a move that generated home-state pressure and eventually helped encourage Richardson to donate the money to charity. Unfortunately for Cargo, his organization and vote-getting abilities did not match his capacity for one-liners. Richardson, capitalizing on publicity he received for his work on a bill to grant a national historic designation to the Santa Fe Trail, blew Cargo away with over 70 percent of the vote.

Richardson almost passed up politics for a career in professional baseball. Following his boyhood in Mexico City, he moved to the United States to attend school. At age 18, he was drafted by the Kansas City (now Oakland) Athletics. He might still be roaming the baseball diamond had an elbow injury not ended his sports career.

After graduating from Tufts University, Richardson moved to Washington and found work in the State Department's congressional relations office. He subsequently worked for three years as a Senate Foreign Relations Committee staffer before moving to New Mexico.

Committees

Education and Labor (17th of 21 Democrats)
Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education; Employment Opportunities.

Energy and Commerce (18th of 25 Democrats)
Commerce, Consumer Protection and Competitiveness; Energy and Power; Telecommunications and Finance.

Interior and Insular Affairs (15th of 23 Democrats)
National Parks and Public Lands; Water and Power Resources.

Select Aging (31st of 39 Democrats)
Housing and Consumer Interests; Human Services.

Elections

1986 General
Bill Richardson (D) 95,760 (71%)
David F. Cargo (R) 38,552 (29%)

1984 General
Bill Richardson (D) 100,470 (61%)
Louis H. Gallegos (R) 62,351 (38%)

Previous Winning Percentage: 1982 (65%)

District Vote For President					
1984		1980		1976	
D	77,774 (46%)	D	59,788 (40%)	D	73,305 (53%)
R	89,612 (53%)	R	76,859 (52%)	R	63,159 (46%)
		I	9,325 (6%)		

Campaign Finance

	Receipts	Receipts from PACs	Expenditures
1986			
Richardson (D)	\$370,329	\$244,188 (66%)	\$354,849
Cargo (R)	\$88,365	\$24,092 (27%)	\$86,865

996

Voting Studies

Year	Presidential Support		Party Unity		Conservative Coalition	
	S	O	S	O	S	O
1986	24	76	90	9	52	44
1985	25	71	89	6	33	65
1984	31	66	89	9	19	80
1983	16	82	87	9	29	71

S = Support O = Opposition

Key Votes

Produce MX missiles (1985) Y
Cut federal subsidy for water projects (1985) Y
Weaken gun control laws (1986) Y
Cut back public housing construction (1986) Y
Aid Nicaraguan contras (1986) Y
Impose textile import limits over Reagan veto (1986) Y
Block chemical weapons production (1986) Y
Impose South African sanctions over Reagan veto (1986) Y

Interest Group Ratings

Year	ADA	ACU	AFL-CIO	CCB
1986	75	18	100	41
1985	70	14	76	32
1984	85	17	100	40
1983	95	13	-88	20

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